

B. C. EVANS CO.

Special low prices in every department of our house made especially low to reduce our stock before taking our annual inventory, January 1st.

See the Wool and Cashmere Gloves at 25c per pair; real worth, 50c.

See the bargains in Infants' Knit Hoods at choice of the lot for 50c.

See the gold-handled Umbrellas we are offering at One Dollar and seventy-five cents.

See our job lot of Hosiery on counter at choice 25c; less than half price.

See the line of Children's Knit Hoods at choice of the lot for 50c.

See the gold, silver and natural stick Umbrellas at \$3.75; was \$5.

See our genuine all wool red blanket, 10-4, at Two dollars and Fifty cents.

See the line of Children's Plush Caps at choice of the lot for \$1.

See the line of Fine Holiday Umbrellas we are selling at \$5, \$6 and \$7.

See our \$5.50 all wool Red Blanket; always sold before at \$7.50.

See our line of Ladies' Merino Underwear; all reduced to actual cost.

Visit our cloak room for real low values in Plush and Cloth garments.

See our \$2.50 White Blanket, 10-4, a bargain; real worth is \$3.50.

See our line of Ladies' hand knit Vests and Pants, selling at cost.

See our line of Ladies' fast black Hose at 25c, 33c, 40c and 50c.

See our \$3.50 White Blanket for true value; this takes the palm.

What there is left of Silk Scarfs, Throws, Silk and Plu H Cushion Tops, Plain and Figured Plushes and China Silks, Silk Ornaments and Fringes, Banner Rugs, etc., will be closed out at strictly cost.

See our line of Dress Trimmings at choice for 50c per yard.

See our line of Trimming at choice for 25c per yard.

See the line of Ladies' hand knit Vests and Pants, selling at cost.

See our line of Dress Trimmings at choice for 50c per yard.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000. (Fort Worth, Tex.) Surplus Fund, \$30,000. Directors: J. G. Wright, Morgan Jones, C. F. Sawyer, W. A. Hoffman, C. S. Smith, R. M. Wynn, E. C. Powell, E. W. Taylor, E. E. Chase, H. M. Page, J. P. Davis, A. B. Smith, Mark Evans. A general banking business in loans, discounts and exchange—foreign and domestic. Correspondence solicited. Collections made and promptly remitted. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000. (Fort Worth, Tex.) Surplus Fund, \$30,000. Directors: J. G. Wright, Morgan Jones, C. F. Sawyer, W. A. Hoffman, C. S. Smith, R. M. Wynn, E. C. Powell, E. W. Taylor, E. E. Chase, H. M. Page, J. P. Davis, A. B. Smith, Mark Evans. A general banking business in loans, discounts and exchange—foreign and domestic. Correspondence solicited. Collections made and promptly remitted. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000. (Fort Worth, Tex.) Surplus Fund, \$30,000. Directors: J. G. Wright, Morgan Jones, C. F. Sawyer, W. A. Hoffman, C. S. Smith, R. M. Wynn, E. C. Powell, E. W. Taylor, E. E. Chase, H. M. Page, J. P. Davis, A. B. Smith, Mark Evans. A general banking business in loans, discounts and exchange—foreign and domestic. Correspondence solicited. Collections made and promptly remitted. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000. (Fort Worth, Tex.) Surplus Fund, \$30,000. Directors: J. G. Wright, Morgan Jones, C. F. Sawyer, W. A. Hoffman, C. S. Smith, R. M. Wynn, E. C. Powell, E. W. Taylor, E. E. Chase, H. M. Page, J. P. Davis, A. B. Smith, Mark Evans. A general banking business in loans, discounts and exchange—foreign and domestic. Correspondence solicited. Collections made and promptly remitted. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

The Moore Iron Works Co.,

Fort Worth, Texas. City office, 710 Main street; works, three-quarters of a mile west of the city, on the river and M. Manufacture of iron bridges, railings, ventilators, shaft weights, Artesian Well Drilling Machine, and other machinery. Estimates given on all kinds of machinery. Architectural Iron Work of all kinds a specialty. Any orders sent to F. H. Moore and Co. will be promptly attended to.

Hotel Pickwick,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, FORT WORTH, TEX. Rates \$2.50 Per Day. Geo. C. Hudgins, Manager.

ELLIS HOTEL

PORT WORTH, TEX. This hotel has just been thoroughly renovated, and under the new management made the best of the city. Commodious sample rooms recently secured. Commercial travel especially solicited.

G. D. HODGES, (formerly with the) Manager.

CASEY & SWASEY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Agents for Anheuser, Kemp and Schlitz Beer, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

A. J. ANDERSON,

WHOLESALE Notions, Cutlery and Sporting Goods. 209-211 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Children's and Pitcher's Stories

CHRISTMAS ABROAD.

Abundance of Good Cheer and the Usual Festivities.

All Efforts of the Scotch Railway Companies to Settle with the Strikers a Failure.

Opinions of Journals and Leading Spirits in Ireland on the Recent Elections and Parnell's Actions.

THE POOR REMEMBERED.

Special to the Gazette. LONDON, Dec. 25.—Christmas day passed with abundance of good cheer, and the usual festivities were observed. The poor were entertained with bounteous dinners at the public institutions, and the customary formal banquets of societies and officials were held, chief among these being the annual reception at the American legation.

The Scotch railway companies have abandoned all idea of settlement with their striking employees, and are making efforts thus far with poor success to obtain English workmen for their places. Service has been partially resumed between Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the mails are forwarded with some regularity. There is still, however, a virtual embargo on traffic.

THE Czar's Disapproval. A St. Petersburg dispatch states that the czar has emphasized his disapproval of foreign advances in the affairs of his empire by ordering the discharge and exclusion from the country of 11,000 alien workmen heretofore employed by the government. Most of them are Germans and English, and some of them are from other European nationalities.

Advices from Cape Town state that the Portuguese are intriguing to persuade the Viceroy to attack the British settlement in Washoosha, and King Logobuka has much difficulty in restraining his younger men from attacking the whites.

The terrible plague of diphtheria in Croatia has already destroyed hundreds of children.

SAVAGES IN REBELLION. A dispatch from Shanghai states that the savage tribes of Borneo have again broken out in rebellion against the Chinese authority on the island, and gained advantages over the imperial troops. The garrison on the island is being strengthened.

The French cabinet has come to the opinion that the use of force is the only way to maintain the integrity of the empire, and that no objection can be interposed to a visit from the German emperor, that he should be treated like any other sovereign visiting France, and if he comes inognito, his desire to preserve that attitude should be respected.

A General Reduction of Wages. BRUSSELS, Dec. 25.—Coal mining companies throughout the coal districts, after fully discussing the matter from its various standpoints, to-day came to the decision that on and after December 30 there must be a general reduction of wages of their employees, the coal companies having made the first movement toward the struggle between capital and labor. It is considered certain that the miners' federation will almost immediately renew the agitation of the past.

The federation has replied to the action of the coal companies by issuing a proclamation to the effect that a general strike will be ordered unless parliament revises the constitution so as to give miners protection against arbitrary action upon the part of the companies.

A Policy of Protection. MADRID, Dec. 25.—In consequence of the report of Senor Lorel, the president of the tariff commission, in which he protests against the increase of duties, the government has resolved to inaugurate a policy of protection before the next election.

McCarthy Interviewed. BOULOGNE, Dec. 25.—In an interview to-day Justin McCarthy declared that his idea in coming here was to inform O'Brien fully in regard to the recent events in Ireland. McCarthy said he believed that in view of Mr. Parnell's declarations after the Kilkenny election, all idea of reconciliation between the two factions of the Irish party must be abandoned. O'Brien, he says, was emphatically a patriot, and might have left America with the intention of effecting a reconciliation, but events since his departure would cause him to find this impossible. Even negotiations were hardly possible, he added, as no basis of settlement of the dispute existed, Parnell having refused to accept the result of the Kilkenny election as a verdict, and declined to abandon the leadership.

The Nationalists and McCarthy. McCarthy never consented to Parnell's retention of the Irish leadership, some of the Parnellites are lukewarm in their adherence and only stick to Parnell through a feeling of chivalry. It is likely that some will become detached in order to join O'Brien when his decision is known.

The outcome of the conference between Parnell and O'Brien, he said, would constitute the final grounds of action on the part of the Nationalists. The Nationalist party, he said, would be glad if O'Brien would accept the editorship of the new daily to be published in Dublin.

Parnell Complains of the Priests. DUBLIN, Dec. 25.—In an interview to-day Parnell said that the most regrettable feature of the situation was that the carrying of the seat was almost hopeless. I never expected to win.

But the majority, he said, the reported, "was even greater than the most confident of your opponents hoped for. You made allusions to influences used unfairly against Scully."

"Yes," said Parnell, "the conduct of the priests almost surpasses belief. The pressure brought to bear upon the masses of the people who would have voted for me had they been left to exercise their own judgment without intimidation, was undreamed of. Was it kind

for a priest to hold over his flock threats of spiritual penalties? It's a serious matter certainly. Interference with the liberty of an elector cannot be tolerated. This is not all—cases occurred, of which there is the fullest proof, that threats of personal violence were used. Had another Sunday elapsed before the voting, it is not improbable that our votes would have been diminished. It is a remarkable and an encouraging fact that in the districts where the people were not coerced by the priests we polled 90 per cent of the votes. I wished to penetrate the districts around Castle Comer, but was prevented by fear of bloodshed. A petition was lodged it would be backed with such evidence to prove undue influence as to make a result in our favor certain."

"What view do you hold of the prospects of the different parties?" To this Parnell replied: "Should dissolution occur soon, Gladstone will have very little chance of returning to power. In my position time is on my side. I expect on Monday to start for France to meet Mr. O'Brien. I intend to resume the campaign in Ireland early in the year, opening at Limerick."

Parnell went aboard the mail boat at Kingston this evening. There was no demonstration at his departure.

The Strike at Glasgow. GLASGOW, Dec. 25.—John Long, member of parliament for Dundee, and other prominent men have made fruitless efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike. The strikers refuse to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration.

The Glasgow trades council has resolved to support the strikers. There is almost an entire absence of intimidation, and the companies' efforts to stop the posting of pickets are futile. The post service continues, notwithstanding the strike, but at many places are only delivered at rare intervals. In many workshops and factories work has been suspended a week earlier than usual. It is believed, besides railroad men, that over 5000 workmen are indirectly affected by the strike.

The Canadian company has issued a circular warmly thanking the men who remained loyal, and promising to reward their services. This company has given up the attempt to continue transporting freight, and is devoting its whole attention to secure the best possible service.

NINE THOUSAND PERSONS OUT. The North British company has entirely closed its underground station here, and it is understood that it will remain closed until the dispute with the strikers is settled. Picnards announcing that promotion and advanced pay await men who are loyal to the company, and setting forth an offer to reinstate the strikers on their old positions, are posted conspicuously. The strikers, however, maintain a defiant attitude. They hired a number of brass bands to-day and paraded the streets.

The Leith and Edinburgh local line has been closed.

At various mass-meetings which the strikers held to-night they resolved to stand firm. They have issued a manifesto demanding ten hours a day and 50 per cent extra pay for Sunday work. It is estimated 9000 persons are now out.

AN OBSTRUCTION ON THE TRACK. GLASGOW, Dec. 25.—A railway chair was found fastened to the track on the line between this city and Kilmbride, but the obstruction was discovered just in time to prevent an accident. The purpose was to derail the night train, and the strikers are accused of the diabolical act.

Numbers of the Aberdeen strikers are resuming work. There are prospects that the strikers at Glasgow and Edinburgh will consent to arbitration.

Playing With Fire. PARIS, Dec. 25.—Regarding Emperor William's visit to this city, the La Bierte, although sure that a majority of the people will abstain from offensive demonstrations, thinks that the German emperor's coming to Paris will be playing with fire.

Emperor William Attends Church. BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William attended Christmas services held in the garrison church to-day.

O'Brien Interviewed. BOULOGNE, Dec. 25.—Mr. Byrne, editor of the Freeman's Journal, had an interview with William O'Brien, lasting two hours. Mr. Byrne reported his position as a Parnellite, and endeavored to prepare a way for the holding of a conference of the leaders of the two sections of the Irish party in Paris.

O'Brien and Gill Talk. PARIS, Dec. 25.—O'Brien and Gill, the Irish delegates who left New York on the steamer Othman, arrived at Boulogne at 11 o'clock this morning. The two envoys were met at the landing place by Messrs. McCarthy and Sullivan. They said they were overjoyed at the result of the recent election held in North Kilkenny.

To Be Reconciled. BERLIN, Dec. 25.—It is announced that the decree which was issued by Prince Bismarck, prohibiting the admission of Russian and Polish laborers into Posen, is shortly to be rescinded. The reason assigned for this action is the scarcity of laborers in Posen.

Cisco's Gold and Silver Find. Special to the Gazette. CISCO, TEX., Dec. 25.—The pleasant weather of the past few weeks has ended with a rainy, windy and sloppy Christmas. In spite of the mud and bluster, Christmas trees, fireworks and other things usual to the festivities of the season have been in full play, and people, juvenile and otherwise, seem to be enjoying themselves regardless of expenses or the weather.

The finding of gold and silver, reported a short time ago in THE GAZETTE, is still engaging attention and parties who have investigated the matter are confident that the precious metals exist in quantity in this vicinity.

A Corriana Cutting. Special to the Gazette. CORRICANA, TEX., Dec. 25.—A cutting scrape occurred here this morning, in which one Bloom cut. Charles Jones of Dallas, Tex., severely.

A BIG THING.

Southern Immigration Association a Power in the Land.

A Resolution Thanking The Gazette Adopted by Asheville Convention—Chilton Talks.

A Scheme for the State to Go into the Railway Business With its Convicts—Hogg's Private Secretary.

Special correspondence of the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Dec. 24.—Mr. F. B. Chilton having arrived in this city last night on his return from Asheville, N. C., I found him in his office this morning very busy with mail that had accumulated in his absence. As is generally known, Mr. Chilton was re-elected general manager of the Southern immigration association organized two years ago at Montgomery, Ala. This organization is composed of members and subordinate societies in fifteen Southern states and territories, and is rapidly becoming an agency of GREAT POWER FOR GOOD.

Mr. Chilton, who, by the way, is a tall gentleman of spare build, long, but unassuming face, and a nervous manner, indicating alertness and activity, with years, say forty-five, upon his head, was the grand schemer of the Asheville convention which adjourned a few days ago after a most interesting and business-like session.

"Well, Mr. Chilton, I see you are busy with your mail, but if not too bold, I would like to ask you a few questions with regard to the work of your convention. You know, perhaps, that we got very meagre accounts of it in this state while it was in session."

"Yes, I know, and I don't quite understand why it was so, as very full dispatches went north daily. But, as you see, I am very busy just now, and very tired, too, and regret that I can not sit down and tell you all I know about it that would be of interest to the people of Texas—could you call in to-morrow morning; ah, but to-morrow is Christmas, isn't it? Well, any way, I am glad to see a representative of THE GAZETTE any time, for that paper has done a great deal for us and for Texas. By the way, did you notice what the Post said about the resolution adopted in the Asheville convention?"

"THANKING THE GAZETTE. And itself for the good work they have done in behalf of Texas? Yes, indeed, a resolution was adopted and so I told the Post reporter who interviewed me at Houston right before last, but I see he appropriated all the glory to his own paper, and says nothing about THE GAZETTE. I want your paper to have full credit, and therefore mention the matter now. I have a number of documents bearing on the work, actual and prospective, of the convention, that would be of value to you, if I had the time to look them up. In brief, however, I will say that the convention was composed of 800 delegates."

ALL REPRESENTATIVE MEN. And many of them very superior men. Sound sense and practical business methods prevailed throughout. It was not only practical, but enthusiastic, everybody recognizing the infinite possibilities ahead of us, and the amount of good sure to flow from it. There was no buncombe, no demagoguery, no crankiness and no politics. The great aim of the convention was to promote the immigration to the South of workingmen and investors. I was re-elected general manager with a salary of \$5000 and permission for a time to make Austin my headquarters. Our permanent headquarters will later on be either New Orleans, Atlanta or Raleigh, N. C. It has not yet been decided which. Either of those cities will

be necessary to fit us up comfortably in suitable quarters."

"How do we propose to carry on our work? Through immigration agents in the North and in Europe. We have now fifty-five such men in Northern states, and four in Europe. Then we do a great deal of good work through local railway agents who are directly interested in adding to their passenger traffic. Through co-operation with them we manage to secure good rates for immigrants and prospectors. We propose also to send some speakers North to talk to the people and exhibit stereoscopic pictures of Southern scenes and industries. The states interested in procuring immigration and investors

WILL HOLD CONVENTIONS. and take such steps in that direction as were indicated in the Asheville programme. Their legislatures will be asked to make suitable appropriations to enable us to go ahead with our plans, and without doubt will meet our expectations. Texas, of course, can't do that, as her constitution prohibits any appropriation for the purpose of procuring immigration. So we will have to get on the best way we can. But there is one thing of which you may be sure, and that is that the Southern immigration association is a big thing, and is going to revolutionize the industrial situation in the South. It is a power and is rapidly growing in influence."

I am sorry I can't go more into particulars, or furnish you with the documents I spoke of, but come in again, and I will tell you more about it."

"Look here, GAZETTE," said a well-known lawyer and politician to the writer yesterday, "you fellows think the commission is going to play h— don't you?"

"Well, no! not exactly that. We have a notion that there will be too much virtue and saving grace in it to admit of any such infernal results as that."

"Oh, yes, I know what you think. You think it is going to introduce the millennium, and fill the land with milk and honey; that it will make a bloated bond-holder of every hayseed in the state, and put silks and diamonds on every Liza Ann and Martha Jane from Texas to El Paso. Well, let me tell you that you are never more mistaken in all your life. It won't do it, nor anything like it. It will never do

WHAT THE FARMERS EXPECT of it and they are going to be the most disappointed lot of men in all America when they wake up some fine morning and find that their visions of diamonds and carriages were nothing but silly dreams."

"That is your opinion only, which, if it had any value, could not be gotten out of you for less than a liver. Is it not so, Monsieur l'Advocat?"

"No sir; nor is it my opinion either. It is a fact, or will be, when the hour for it arrives. I feel sorry for you fellows, and pity the awkward predicament in which you will find yourselves after awhile. Now, I have a scheme worth more to the farmers than all the commissions imaginable."

"Well, out with it."

"It is this. Texas has over 3000 convicts. Let her go into railroad building herself. She can do it. With her convicts she can grade a line of railway through the state in any direction she chooses. With her convicts she can

BUILD HER OWN CARS and car wheels at Rusk. She can in the same way erect a rail mill and make her own steel rails. One of the finest quality can be found in Llano for this purpose. Let her grade and build the road, and manufacture her rolling stock with her convict labor, and then either operate the road herself or lease it to some one under such regulations as to charges and freight rates as she deems proper. The lessee will be bound to live up to his contract or forfeit his lease. He can't come it over her public as you fellows say. The roads are now doing. There will be no watered stock, no bonds calling for a high rate of interest, and the road can of course be operated very cheaply. Suppose such a road crossed the state from north to south, carrying freight and passengers for one-half or one-third the rates charged by other roads. Would they not be compelled to lower their rates in order to compete with it? Don't you see the direct result of such a scheme? It is far reaching, and beats your commission idea all hollow. Now what do you think of it?"

"I don't know. I will tell THE GAZETTE about it, and let its readers do the thinking."

The political situation is very quiet here at present, and for some time back. It is really in a state of coma, if one may so speak of it. Perhaps it is only the lull before the storm that will rage when 'the greatest show on earth' meets at the capitol January 12. There will probably be music in the air when the Landmark gets down to business, when Greek meets stranger, and the tug of war begins. I learned to-day from the best authority that Governor Hogg's private secretary will be H. B. Levy or Lowmeyer. Mr. Levy has been for twenty years county and district clerk of Gregg county, and is said to be a gentleman of polish, elegant manners and rare finesse for the post of private secretary. He is in the neighborhood of forty-eight years of age, and is a lifelong friend of Gen. Hogg. You may not look for any other appointments until the legislature meets, or until the names are sent to the senate."

The various committees appointed for the purpose are getting down to work preparing for the inaugural ball. Very little has been done as yet, but from the work will be pushed, and if the plans now in contemplation will be carried out it will be a grand and "recherche" affair, unequalled by anything in the history of the state. It has been decided to hold it in the senate chamber, which will be cleared and handsomely fitted up and decorated for the occasion. The ball will take place on the night of the day after that on which the governor is inaugurated, if present plans to that effect be not altered. The governor will probably be inaugurated January 20. The ball will, therefore, take place on the night of the day after the inauguration of the committee said to-day that as many as 5000 invitations would be sent out."

It has rained here almost incessantly for the past two or three days, and the streets are a sea of mud. The storekeepers are in despair, and the ladies, poor things, are suffering. They are as could muster courage enough to defy the elements and the mud, go about with a fold of bedragged skirts in one hand and an umbrella in the other, looking for something "just too lovely for any use," with which to "surprise" certain friends or the keen lookout for something handsome. J. F. O.

IN ILLINOIS.

Making Ready for a Contest in the United States Senatorship, Which Promises to Be a Fierce Fight.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 25.—Chairman "Long" Jones, of the Republican state central committee, gave notice last night that the right of the five Democratic state senators-elect to sit in the legislature would be contested. This is the latest maneuver in the fight for the United States senatorship from Illinois. The notices are withheld until the last moment allowed by law, the motive for delay being, it is understood, to avoid stirring up the Democrats to possible reprisals. The state senators upon whom the notices were served are Noonan of the first district, Caldwell of the third, Arnold of the fifth, Dawkins of the seventh, and Coppinger of the fourth. General charges of bribing voters with money and promises of office in the organization of the general assembly are the main grounds set forth for contest, except as to Dawkins, who is alleged to be ineligible because of foreign birth.

There is now a controversy raised as to an even half-dozen Democratic seats, and a pair of Republicans. The legislature stands almost evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans on joint ballot, with three Farmers' Alliance men apparently holding the balance of power. The aroused candidates so far are Gen. John M. Palmer, Democrat, and Charles B. Farwell, Republican, who is the present incumbent. The struggle promises to be fully as fierce and sensational as the memorable one in which Gen. John A. Logan defeated "Horizontal" William R. Morrison, now member of the interstate commission.